

C. B. Adams. It seems to be most nearly allied to *Teinostoma*, with which my brother and myself have placed it in our 'Genera.'

Calceolina pusilla, C. B. Adams.

Neritina pusilla, C. B. Adams, *Conch. Contrib.* p. 112.

Teinostoma anomalum, H. & A. Adams, 'Genera of Recent Mollusca,' vol. i. p. 123. *Teinost. pusillum*, *Append.* p. 615.

C. testa albida, subopaca, superficie rugulis incrementi confertissimis striata; sutura valde impressa; anfractu ultimo depresso, magno, ad peripheriam compresso.

Hab. Tanabe, in shell-sand.

XXX.—*Notice of the Occurrence of a rare Cetacean (Lagenorhynchus albirostris, Gray) at the Mouth of the Dee.* By THOMAS J. MOORE.

ON the 29th of December last, at daybreak, a fresh wind blowing from W.S.W., and the tide being about quarter-ebb, a large Cetacean was discovered stranded at Little Hilbre, one of two closely contiguous islands at the mouth of the Dee. It was observed by Mr. Barnett, Inspector of Buoys, who resides on the larger island, and who had noticed others off the shore a few days previously. I had urged Mr. Barnett, on the occurrence of such creatures, to endeavour to secure examples for this Museum; and he was, in consequence, kind enough immediately to proceed to the mainland for a suitable conveyance, into which it was carefully removed and brought to Birkenhead Ferry, and thence across the Mersey to this building. The creature was still living, spasmodically breathing at irregular intervals; the body was warm to the hand; and tear-like moisture oozed from its eyes as it lay quiescent in the cart.

I was desirous of giving it a fresh chance of life, and my first anxiety was to obtain a vessel large enough to form a bath for it. This I succeeded, after some delay, in securing; but, to my great mortification, the creature gave up the ghost (with considerable violence, too) at the very moment when we were prepared to remove him into it. It was then getting dark, and the poor animal had thus lived about eight hours out of water.

It was a male; and upon endeavouring to make out the species, I was agreeably surprised to find it approximate most nearly to the description of the White-beaked Bottle-nose (*Lagenorhynchus albirostris*), as given in Dr. Gray's 'Catalogue of Cetacea in the British Museum,' p. 99, and in the 'Zoology of the Voyage of the Erebus and Terror,' p. 35, the skull agreeing well with the figures in the latter work, pl. 11.

I subsequently sent the skull to Dr. Gray for comparison; and he confirmed my supposition of its being an individual of the species above named, namely, *L. albirostris*, which was founded upon a specimen taken at Great Yarmouth in October 1845, and recorded by Mr. Brightwell in the 'Annals' for 1846 (vol. xvii. p. 21, pl. 2), under the name of *Delphinus tursio*.

This addition to our local fauna is a matter of considerable interest, as its place of capture comes within the range taken by Mr. Byerley in his "Fauna of Liverpool," published in the 'Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool,' in 1854, and in which only two Cetaceans are recorded, namely, *Phocæna communis* and *Hyperoodon Butzkopf*.

The general colour is a rich black. A long and narrow greyish streak extends on either side diagonally across the ribs; and a similar greyish hue occurs on each side of the dorsal ridge, extending nearly from the fluke to the tail. The beak white, irregularly blotched with blackish, the white extending slightly above the constriction of the beak. The under jaw and throat milk-white, which colour extends along the belly, but becomes less clear as it approaches the vent. Its dimensions were as follows:—

	feet.	inches.
Total length from snout to cleft of tail	9	0
Length of gape	0	10½
" of beak	0	2¼
" of under jaw beyond the upper . .	0	½
" from snout to eye	1	1½
" " to blow-hole	1	3
" " to commencement of dorsal fluke	3	11
" " to end of ditto	5	6
" " to pectoral fin	1	9
Breadth of tail	2	5
Deflection of cleft of tail from a line drawn between its tips	0	6½
Girth in front of pectoral fin	3	11
" " dorsal fluke	5	0
" behind dorsal fluke	4	3

The body becomes much attenuated towards the tail. Immediately in front of the dorsal fluke, the vertical and transverse diameters are nearly identical, the former being 31½ inches, and the latter 30½. Halfway between the end of the fluke and the commencement of the tail, the vertical diameter is 13 inches, and the transverse 6¾; and immediately before the commencement of it, the vertical diameter is 4½ inches, and the transverse 2¼, or exactly one-half.

The dorsal fluke measures 24 inches along its convexity, and is 11 inches high. The pectoral fin, at its junction with the trunk, is 7 inches across, and its greatest length (diagonal) is 19 inches; measured round the curve, it is 21.

The eye is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch. The orifice of the ear is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches behind the eye in a slightly diagonal direction, and is less in diameter than a puncture by an ordinary pin. The transverse diameter of the blow-hole is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and the longitudinal 1 inch, the points being directed forwards.

The skin has been stuffed, though with much difficulty, owing to its want of tenacity; and the contrast of colour is now almost imperceptible.

The skeleton is in maceration, and will shortly be mounted.

The dimensions of the skull are as follows:—

	inches.
Total length	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of nose	9
Width at orbit	10
„ notches	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ middle of nose	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of lower jaw	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Width at condyles	9

Teeth $\frac{25}{23}$ $\frac{24}{23}$; curved, and acute where not slightly worn.

Free Public and Derby Museum,
Liverpool, Feb. 17, 1863.

XXXI.—*On the Geographical Distribution and Varieties of the Honey-Bee, with Remarks upon the Exotic Honey-Bees of the Old World.* By Dr. A. GERSTÄCKER*.

AFTER a few observations upon domestic animals in general, and the difficulty attending their identification with any existing wild species, the author remarks that the mutual relation of the various races of Honey-Bees is less subject to doubt, since, notwithstanding that they have been described as distinct species by various authors, they really present no distinctive specific characters. Nevertheless, as with the other domestic animals, the native country of the Honey-Bee is unknown, as may be seen from the opinions expressed by the various entomologists who have written upon this subject. Latreille says of the supposed species of Honey-Bees, "One (viz. *Apis mellifica*, Linn.), which is predominant and most generally cultivated, probably originated in the north, also found in Barbary, &c." †, and therefore

* Abstract of a paper read to the eleventh 'Wander-Versammlung Deutscher Bienenwirthe,' Potsdam, 1862.

† Humboldt, Recueil d'Observations en Zoologie, p. 299.